

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:—
T.T. London 2s 6d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Thermometer 20.00.

June 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 84 79

June 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 75 82

7687 日三初月五

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917.

四拜禮 號一廿月六英大曆舊 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICAN NOTE TO CHINA.

The Facts Explained.

London, June 19.

A telegram received in London announces that the incident connected with the American Note to China is closed. The facts are that when the Note was sent to the Allies on June 6 a similar communication, probably owing to a misunderstanding, was delivered at Peking without the other Powers being informed. After consultation, the Anglo-French and Japanese Governments replied to the Note. Britain agreed in principle with the views of America, but intimated that, owing to her position, she could not take the steps proposed. She added that she shared the views of the United States regarding the desirability of tranquillity in China.

GREEK AFFAIRS.

Hypnotic Treatment of Royalist Rowdies.

London, June 20.

Mr. Ward Price, telegraphing from Volos, says that before the Allies occupied the Royalist centre at Volos, a British auxiliary cruiser kept order there for days by naval hypnotic treatment. The Royalists had been holding noisy meetings in the cafes, inflaming themselves with bloodthirsty oratory and strong drinks, holding processions on the sea front, and carrying the dogs of the Allies and M. Venizelos. The cruiser arrived during the night and played a brilliant searchlight among the mob, revealing every man's face and causing the most ferocious orators to stop and slip heavily away. It also dispersed subsequent efforts to hold meetings. The flashing of the searchlight was so suddenly brilliant among the crowd that even the "die-hards" were frightened and respectfully saluted by removing their hats. After this the searchlight was the master of the situation.

New King's Proclamation Resented.

London, June 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says that King Alexander's Proclamation, which M. Zismis, counter-signer, has been severely criticised, especially the passage in which he speaks of "accomplishing the sacred mission entrusted to me by my father, and of adhering to the principles of my father's brilliant reign." Admiral Condouris, interviewed, said that the Proclamation must be withdrawn.

The Dangerous Ones.

London, June 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that M. Jannet has handed M. Zismis a list of civilians and military men whose detention in Greek islands is demanded until after the war.

ROYAL TITLES.

Wiping Out Their German Character.

London, June 20.

It is understood that Prince Louis of Battenberg assumes the title of the Marquis of Mounthatten. It is announced that Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig Holstein will henceforth drop the Schleswig Holstein, and, moreover, the Royal Princesses bearing the title of the Duchesses of Saxe will relinquish it. Ultimately there will be no Princess or Princesses other than the children and grand-children of the sovereign.

The papers point out that the radical character of the changes is completing the divorce between British and German institutions, emphasising the democratic character of the Monarchy, and stopping the tendency for styles and titles with which absolute rulers like the Kaiser make sport to become rooted in British soil. It is expected that the change will be as cordially welcomed in the Empire as it is appreciated by the new Peers, whose incorporation in the British nobility is a recognition of good and loyal work.

ANOTHER LOAN FROM AMERICA.

London, June 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Treasury has loaned to Britain another thirty-five million dollars.

RUSSIAN MISSION TO CANADA.

London, June 20.

The Russian Diplomatic Mission has arrived at Ottawa.

CANADA'S FOOD CONTROLLER.

London, June 20.

Mr. W. J. Hanna, ex-Provincial Secretary at Ontario, has been appointed Food Controller for Canada, without salary.

BETTER NEWS FROM SPAIN.

How the Unrest Originated.

London, June 20.

Enquiries in the City do not confirm the recent disquieting rumours concerning Spain, with which business is practically normal. The delays are attributed to labour and economic difficulties.

It is stated that the trouble originated with the King granting the demands of infantry officers at Barcelona for reforms, without consulting the Cabinet, which resigned.

DEFENCE AGAINST SUBMARINES.

London, June 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that a special Department for defence against submarines has been established under Rear Admiral Marinellus Vignaux.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

PEACE INTRIGUE IN RUSSIA.

A Neutral Legislator's Part.

London, June 20.

The Times referring to M. Hoffman, says that the German intrigue was carried on through a neutral legislator who can hardly be purged by perfunctory excuses or mere loss of office.

Switzerland Amazed.

London, June 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says amazement and regret are general throughout Switzerland concerning M. Hoffman's peace intrigue.

The Press disavows sympathy with the proceedings, in view of the necessity of Switzerland maintaining absolute neutrality.

THE AUSTRIAN CRISIS.

Its Cause Explained.

London, June 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Vienna says the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet is due to the refusal of the Polish Party to support the Budget.

THE TEA TRADE.

The Question of Import Facilities.

London, June 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Goulding as to whether his attention had been called to the congestion in the tea trade, and whether he would take steps to facilitate the transport from India at least of the reduced shipments stipulated in February, Sir Leo Chiozza Money said in view of the fact that by the end of May there were 90 million pounds, of which two-thirds were Indian and Ceylon tea, in stock and in hand in Great Britain, independently of other stocks, and in view of our constantly diminishing tonnage, it was not possible to promise greater importation facilities. The average monthly imports in 1917 exceeded the quantity which the Restriction Imports Committee recommended, and to which the Prime Minister referred in his speech on February 23.

Australian Action.

London, June 20.

A Melbourne telegram states that, with a view to assisting Indian and Ceylon planters, who are handicapped by the tonnage shortage, the Commonwealth Government has prohibited the importation of tea outside the British Empire.

THE AIR BOARD.

London, June 20.

It is generally considered likely that Lord Cowdray will be able to retain the Chairmanship of the Air Board.

THE CANADIAN COMMAND IN FRANCE.

London, June 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, telegrams exchanged between the Duke of Devonshire and Lieut-General Sir J. H. G. Byng, show that the latter no longer commands the Canadians in France.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN BANK PREMISES PURCHASED.

London, June 19.

It is announced that Barclay's Bank has purchased the Deutsche Bank premises in London for £200,000. Besides the sale of the Deutsche Bank premises, those of the Disconto Gesellschaft have been bought by Lloyd's Sea Insurance for £38,000, and of the Dresdener Bank by the London City and Midland Bank for £12,000.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Significant Action By the Army.

London, June 19.

An undated telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Jassy reports that a committee of soldiers of the 8th Army on the Rumanian front has issued an appeal against fraternising with the enemy. If the enemy desires our welfare, it says, he must liberate Rumania, then we will help him to overthrow his Government, which is the enemy of all liberty, after which a durable peace is possible.

Trouble With Anarchists.

Petrograd, June 20.

Fifty anarchists with three machine guns conveyed in cabs established themselves in buildings in a populous centre of the town. Two companies of Guards and Cossacks surrounded the building and compelled the surrender of the anarchists who were put in prison.

Air Raid on Riga Front.

Petrograd, June 20.

Five German hydroplanes flew over the base on the Riga front and dropped forty-one bombs on sheds and ships and batteries unsuccessfully. One sailor was wounded. The hostile aircraft were driven off by the coast batteries, which for several successive days have brilliantly repulsed a number of German airship attacks.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Series of Violent Thunderstorms.

London, June 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states there has been a series of most violent thunderstorms in the battle area, accompanied by typhoons which uprooted trees and bowled over wagons as if they were mere playthings. Despite these Niagara-like deluges to-day is hotter than ever.

It is wonderful that during the entire storm our airmen operated serenely in the golden blue above the thundering canopy which was emptying its streams earthward. Indeed it was actually one of their most successful days.

There is much general activity on the western front, especially in the Messines area, where we continue steadily to eat our way into the enemy's position at Warneton.

More Guns and Prisoners Captured.

London, June 20.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We advanced slightly southward of the Cojeul river and northward of Souchez river and took thirty-five prisoners. We captured four field guns eastward of Messines on Thursday night in addition to those reported.

Our aeroplanes did valuable work despite the unsettled weather. They bombed an enemy dump, causing an explosion, and downed six enemy machines. Three of ours are missing.

IN THE BALKANS.

British Troops Withdraw from Malaria Area.

London, June 19.

A British Salonika report states: Owing to the advent of the malaria season our troops to the east of the Struma have been somewhat withdrawn. Our patrols cleared out the enemy from six villages on the east bank. Our hill positions westward of the river completely dominate the evacuated ground.

British detachments are participating in the occupation of Thessaly and the Pireneus.

French Victory in Thessaly.

London, June 20.

A French eastern communiqué says: Our artillery sharply countered the enemy's in the region of Monastir. We have reached the southern limit of Thessaly and occupy all important spots. The inhabitants have handed over considerable quantity of arms and munitions.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S APPEAL.

London, June 20.

The Privy Council has granted Annie Besant leave to appeal against the orders of the magistrate at Madras in May, 1914, and the Governor-in-Council in August, 1915.

PRESIDENT LI'S MESSAGE.

Peking, June 20.

The President has sent a message to the provinces explaining that he has been obliged to dissolve Parliament in order to preserve the Republican Government, the lives and property of the inhabitants of the Capital and the unity of the North and the South. He feared that if he resigned at present civil war would result and foreigners would be obliged to interfere for self-protection; consequently, the destruction of the nation would follow. When normal conditions are restored he will resign.

The message shows that the President has been completely terrorised by the threats of the Tsuchuns. Despite his earlier refusal of an invitation Chang Fui has arrived at Peking.

STEAMER'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

Paris, June 19.

A steamer reports engaging a submarine in the Mediterranean off the Spanish coast. The latter submerged.

AUSTRIAN CABINET TO RESIGN.

Amsterdam, June 20.

The Austrian Cabinet has decided to resign.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ADOPTED.

London, June 20.

The House of Commons has adopted in general principle the Woman's Suffrage Bill by 385 votes to 55.

PENSIONS FOR DEPENDENTS OF AIR RAID VICTIMS.

London, June 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that he was considering the question of pensioning the dependants of victims of air raids.

THE SW. SS SOCIALIST HOFFMANN.

Berne, June 19.

The Socialist Hoffmann, concerned in the peace intrigue in Russia has resigned from membership of the Federal Council. The latter has informed the National Council that it was ignorant of Hoffmann's action in Petrograd.

HAITI AND GERMANY.

Washington, June 19.

Haiti has severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

SENSATIONAL COTTON PRICES.

New York, June 20.

Cotton has smashed all records and advanced 104 points on the sensational advance in Liverpool and private reports regarding low crops. Values closed near the top.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE COTTON MARKET.

Unprecedented Conditions Reported.

London, June 20.

Liverpool cotton is making history daily. American middling is 19 3/8d. per pound, as compared with 4 1/4d. at the end of 1914. Spinners are rushing to secure any actual cotton. Owing mainly to American shipping difficulties, there is a lowness of stocks here.

"BACON OR DEATH."

Australian Prisoners Escape.

British Headquarters, France, May 22.—Times stated the Australian lines to-day two West Australians who were taken prisoners by the Germans when the Hindenburg line was first broken by the Australian troops on April 11. They were out of with 750 others from all parts of Australia after that magnificent attempt to seize and hold the Hindenburg line without the help of artillery. From the first, the Germans starved these men, while working them miserably, so that many of them are now falling so ill that even the Germans see some can work no longer. From the day they were captured they never had one blanket. They lay on straw through the coldest nights. Their ration consisted of one loaf of bread between seven men, with stewed turnips and two cups of coffee daily. French civilians and prisoners were constantly trying to help them with little gifts of food, but this was done at great risk. One woman brought a piece of food was knocked over the head by a German, and taken away. They say that the Germans are deliberately trying to cause dissension between Australia and Britain. They were told by the Germans that they could write anything they pleased about hard treatment and short rations, provided they said in the letters that it was punishment for the English employing German prisoners under armistice law. Needless to say this accusation is utterly untrue, and is only made in order to give the Germans an excuse for using all possible labour behind the front.

These Australians said that a French prisoner told them that he had been made to carry rations to the front line, a flagrant breach of all international law. The Australians themselves were sent within shell range on working gangs. They became thin and haggard from want of food. Finally, two days ago, they decided, "We will have either bacon or death for breakfast." They escaped, and made their way across the line of trenches, and finally reached the Australian lines. They state that the Germans invariably asked them how England was standing the submarine campaign.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, June 27.

Gymkhana Theatre Open.
Saturday, July 7.
Theatricals—Various.

GENERAL NEWS.

Village Destroyed by Earthquake.

A Rome telegram states that Monterchi, near Arezzo, has been completely destroyed by an earthquake. The soldiers unearthed the victims.

The Public Interested in the Occult.

"Raymond: or Life and Death," Sir Oliver Lodge's book has reached its seventh edition—so the public want it, whatever the critics may say.

Not Martially Inclined.

Ordered to join up, Lancaster Smith, a member of the Sidmouth (Devon) Urban Council, fainted, and the case was adjourned for medical examination.

Calcutta Turf Club's War Charities.

At a meeting held recently the members of the Calcutta Turf Club voted Rs. 375,000, or \$25,000, as a further contribution to War Funds. This, with the Rs. 3,40,000 so far paid to War Funds and charities, brings the total contributions of the Club for these purposes up to Rs. 7,15,000 since the outbreak of the war.

Half the Irish Public Houses Offered for £2,000,000.

London, May 9.—The parliamentary correspondent of the Daily News says that Mr. Joseph Devlin, Nationalist member of Parliament for Belfast, has offered the Government half the public houses in Ireland for £2,000,000 sterling. The offer would mean the closing of between 7,000 and 8,000 establishments.

Death of Mr. Arthur James.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Arthur James, a well-known owner of racehorses, and one of the "despotic three," who are otherwise known as stewards of the Jockey Club. Mr. James's stud farm was at Cotton Hill, near Rugby. Several of his horses have carried his colours to victory on the race course, and he was said to have won \$16,500 in one year.

Singapore's Mortality Statistics.

The mortality returns for Singapore for the week ended June 9 show 272 deaths a ratio per mille of 39.45. The chief causes of death were malarial fever 39, typhoid 5, fever not specified 16, convulsions 38, phthisis 32, beri beri 24, dysentery 15, pneumonia 15, other causes 48. Two Europeans, two Eurasians, 211 Chinese, 35 Malays and 20 Indians died.

Death of Mr. H. B. Wheatley.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Henry Benjamin Wheatley, the well-known archaeologist and antiquarian, which occurred recently at the age of 79. Mr. Wheatley was for many years assistant secretary to the Society of Arts, and was a prolific writer. He was the author of "London, Past and Present," and several other works on London; he was an authority on Pepsy and his times, and in 1894-99 published a new edition of the Diary from the original M. S., and he was the general editor of the Book of the Library, to which he contributed a number of volumes.

How Election Jokes Are Made.

One is always learning new facts about the artfulness of politics. No election story is more justly celebrated than that in which the youthful Lord Carmarthen, standing for Brixton, retorted to the interruption, "Does your mother know you're out?" With the crushing, "Yes; and on Tuesday she'll know I'm in." And now Mr. Raymond Blithway relates in his new book that Lady Carmarthen (now Duchess of Leeds) told him the story was true, "because we sent one of the footmen with instructions to call out that very question."

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GENERAL NEWS.

Four Out of 200.

As the result of a "round-up" of some 200 men in Bethnal Green and Spitalfields, four were handed over to the military, the rest being released.

Scottish Workers and Prohibition.

At the Scottish Trades Union Congress at Falkirk, an animated debate took place on a motion for prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor. This was negatived by sixty votes to nineteen.

"Not a Politician."

Mr. Leonard Llewellyn, Deputy-Director-General of Munitions, addressing the Newport Conservatives, was asked whether, when the proper time arrived, he would become a candidate for Parliament. He replied that he was a business man, not a politician.

Typewriter Repairer to the King.

At Southwark Tribunal, the Birkbeck Typewriter Company, Ltd., in claiming exemption for a repairer passed for garrison duty abroad (B. 1.), stated that he repaired the typewriters at Buckingham Palace and for the Prime Minister. The Military Representative:—I do not think that His Majesty would like to think that he had a B. 1. man on his staff.—The man was granted a month's final exemption.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Robinson, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Nanyokan Hotel from Shanghai.
Taisang, from Amoy.
Fufonohui Wingueifong 95, from Yokohama.
Kungseong, from Amoy.
Khoonseng, c/o Kwongcheong, from Amoy.
Chong Ban Ket 38 Des Voeux Road, from Toronto.
Ohmura Katori Maru, from Yokohama.
Hansang, from Shanghai.
Eveans, from Hankow.
A. B. SORESENSEN, Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 15, 1917.
Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
Hayata c/o Mitsui, from Taipei.
Hoksenhun, from Taipei.
Hutchins Capt. Hongkong Hotel from Shanghai.
Jarpoynt, from Sydney.
Kwong Heng Seng, from Bangkok.
Neiron, from Vancouver.
Sui Hong Tai, from Macao.
Teng Young Kee 5 Wanchai, from Singapore.
Taygania University, from Singapore.
Teulings Miss Steamer "Wills" from Kras.
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Tinkimlo c/o Hongtai, from Tainan.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 14, 1917.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917.

GERMANY AND PEACE TERMS.

The complacency of the German official mind with reference to peace has of late been frequently reflected in the newspapers of the Fatherland and in the speeches of some servile underling of his Majesty, the Kaiser, such as Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, or Count Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, who is regarded as the Chancellor's probable successor should Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, as was the case recently, find himself in such a tight corner with the members of the Reichstag that he will deem it advisable to depart into the shades of retirement. To all appearance, there is no country in the world, unless it be Austria, where peace is more spoken of than in Germany and where all sorts of fanciful schemes are put forward as being a likely basis for the much-desired cessation of hostilities. All of which proves that the aggressive Hun has realised that he has had more than enough of war and that he will have piled up a mass of debt for which generations of Germans in far-distant years will curse him heartily. Therefore the Hun of to-day does not like his position at present, nor the probable opinion that may be held of him in the future. In consequence he talks of peace, not, however, in terms of moderation that would become one who has fallen so low in the estimation of the world—and who, despite his colossal egotism, cannot possibly now shake himself free of the knowledge that he is certain to meet with a defeat the more crushing the longer it is delayed—but he talks of peace as though he, like Alexander of old, had nothing else to do but to sigh for fresh worlds to conquer.

These reflections have occurred to us in consequence of reading an article contained in the Bavarian *Staats Zeitung*, a "semi-official" journal, the owner of which is no other than Count Hertling. In the course of the statement, which, of course, is on peace, the Count, or someone writing on his behalf, is good enough to say how German officials to-day view peace—with the deliberate and calculated intention, we fancy, of deceiving their own much-deluded countrymen. The writer rises to the occasion quite ably, and expresses his views in the style of a conqueror. It will not be necessary, he concedes, for Germany to demand a cash indemnity. With that opinion the Allies will be in hearty agreement, for if there is any talk during the coming peace conferences of an indemnity being provided, it will be as to how defeated Germany, with her empty coffers and her bankrupt finances, is likely to be able to raise one. The writer in the *Staats Zeitung*, however, does not think in that way. He knows better what his fellow countrymen want to read. He therefore tells them that instead of the money indemnity, which he thus acknowledges is not likely to be forthcoming from the enemy, the Germans will be kind enough to accept a supply of "needed raw materials at a low price, or perhaps free." The writer reiterates the Hun's modest and pathetic wish for the return of their colonies and of their ships; also for an agreement by which German trade will be permitted on former terms in the old markets. The surrender of the German colonies and ships, the writer gracefully explains, would be considered by Germany as "equivalent to billions of indemnity." No doubt it would, but is it likely that the Allies, with Germany in her present position and as she will be when peace terms are seriously discussed, will enter upon any such project? The sooner the better will it be for Germany and for the German officials to intimate frankly the true state of affairs and to prepare themselves for the truth that Germany's immediate future is a matter for the Allies to decide.

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Viewed generally, the regulations are similar to those which were enforced at Hain in the early days of the war, and we may take it that they have not been brought into being without good and sufficient reason. Fortunately, here in the Far East we have not as yet felt any shortage of food-stuffs or of commodities which have been in the habit of importing from Europe and America. That is probably due to a variety of causes—in part, perhaps, to the foresight displayed by local houses in accumulating stocks. However, the time may come when it will be desirable that some larger measure of control than at present exists will need to be applied here. Conditions in the Straits Settlements are not dissimilar to those obtaining in Hongkong, and for that reason it is to be hoped that the authorities here will keep a keen eye on the situation.

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The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Fund of the Hospitals:—Chai U Tin, \$100.

Too Many Passengers.
Before the Marina Magistrate, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., the coxswain of a launch was to-day charged with carrying an excess of passengers on board his launch. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

Uninvited Guests.
A married woman living at Kowloon City has reported to the Police that on the evening of the 19th, nine men entered her dwelling, and, after telling her not to make a noise, they ransacked the place. Someone blew a police whistle and the men made off, but they took with them an earthenware money box containing \$10 in Hongkong money.

From America.
A Chinese complainant, quite a youth, told Mr. Dyer Bell, at the Police Court this morning, that he had just returned from America. When called, he stepped smartly into the box and prepared to swear in Scottish fashion. When asked his name, he enquired whether his Chinese or foreign name was wanted. He was appearing against a man of the coolie class, charging him with stealing \$4.60 from his pocket at Wing Lok Street. It was alleged that after defendant had picked his pocket, he passed the purse to another man. Complainant endeavoured to assault him. Assistance was rendered by a Sergeant. Defendant denied the charge, but His Worship sent him to prison for three months' hard labour.

"MONSTROUS."

Man Fined for Treating His Wife.

Six licensees were prosecuted at Boyton, England, a few weeks ago for breaches of the Central Control Board's Order. There were four cases of treating and two of selling for "off" consumption during prohibition hours. One case was dismissed, and in the other the licensees were fined sums ranging from 20s. to £5, and members of the public concerned in the offences were fined from 10s. to 40s.

In one case a man was fined for treating his wife and the wife for consuming liquor she had not paid for. Mr. W. Lees, who defended in this case, declared that a regulation which prevented a man from treating his own wife was absurd. It was the sort of thing to bring the law into contempt. Treating, he argued, was paying for something out of one's pocket for the benefit of someone else. A woman had no separate estate in her husband's house, and everything was his. As the order now was, if a man gave his wife sixpence before leaving home with her, so that she could pay for her own refreshments whilst they were out together, that was an offence. It was monstrous.

A police officer, who proved one of the cases, said that the company in the smoke room of the hotel were discussing the possibility of police spying, and one man sitting by him declared that he could always tell detectives as they shifted their eyes about like ferrets.—(Laughter.)

MR. KIPLING'S NEW BOOK.

"Diversity of Creatures."

Reviewing Mr. Kipling's new Book, "Diversity of Creatures," in the *Observer*, Mr. Arthur Waghorn says:—
The art of Mr. Rudyard Kipling can be viewed under so many different aspects that no single definition could ever hope to summarise his effort; but there is a phrase of that very suggestive fornic, Dixon Scott, which is always worth remembering when any work of Mr. Kipling comes under consideration. "Kipling," said Dixon Scott, "has always been, as much as Burrie himself, one of those blessed born innocents who never grow up, who are never quite at home in the world, but who wander through it, like Hawthorne or Poe, a little alien and elf-like, a little envious of the happy folk in houses." This description, of course, is far from representing the complete Kipling nor, indeed, did the critic himself imagine for a moment that it did; but it does undoubtedly supply an invaluable connecting link to establish communications between two very different and sometimes antagonistic sides of Mr. Kipling's artistic temperament. Most readers, it is safe to say, must have been struck by the apparent incongruity. On the one hand you have, as it were, a trained citizen, inspired by a devoted reverence for order—the disciple of Macaulay's hymnology, in loyal submission to

Law, Order, Duty and Restraint, Obedience, Discipline. Every man, we are reminded, must fit into the scheme of things, like a nut in machinery, and just as you are getting this idea drummed into the brain, your moralist seems to go off at a tangent, displaying a jealous solicitude for the rights of the individual, a solicitude which is easily stirred to rebellion, if there is any sign of tyranny or injustice. So you have in the same plane a passion for discipline and an enthusiasm for individuality; and when you look about for some connecting principle to unite these qualities you will hardly find a better one than Dixon Scott's. For the fact is that Mr. Kipling has never quite grown up, in the sense that the plump, sleek stockbroker has grown up, or the oleaginous potentate, or the Government official with his brain full of figures. He is always a little alien, a little suspicious of snug prosperity. And with a boy's clear-eyed independence he wants every man to grow to his own proper stature, to realise the capacities of his own soul, before he allows anyone else to decide for him what is the particular niche in the machinery of life into which he is designed by Nature to fit. So individuality must come first, and the discipline of order afterwards.

It has taken a good many words (unfortunately) to set out this theory of Mr. Kipling's attitude to life, but it is a theory which may, perhaps, be of some help to experimental readers of his last new volume of stories. This new volume, let it be said at once, is representative of his many-sided genius in its most brilliant fecundity. The variety of themes, the wealth of character, the penetrating subtlety of his method, the haunting air of suggestion with which the thing said suddenly melts and merges into the thing merely adumbrated and left in a state of suspension; above all, the tremendous zest of life and the indomitable sense of youthful vigour and hope which inspire every page—all these warm and radiant qualities keep the reader in close and eager relationship with every fresh turn of the author's fancy. There is, perhaps, no living writer who establishes and preserves so keen a personal tie between reader and writer.

Mr. Kipling, in effect, must first realise himself, and then fit his capacity into the scheme of existence. But he must never let the scheme get the mastery of him:—

Whatever, for any cause,
S-shall to take or give
Power above or beyond the
Laws,
Suffer it not to live!
Holy State or Holy King—
Or Holy People's Will

Have no truck with the senseless thing.

Order the guns and kill.

And so, in the first strange, extravagant study in this "Diversity of Creatures," he pictures the world of 2065 A.D. when the whole universe shall be under the dominion of an Aerial Board of Control chosen for the punishment of rebellious States. To create a crowd has become an international offence; the privacy of the individual may not be invaded except under heavy penalties; every house has a ground-circuit of electricity in its front drive, by which an unwelcome visitor can be arrested before the doors. Everyone sleeps for eleven hours out of the twenty-four, and most people live to be a hundred. The civilised world has combined to suppress anything like party feeling or co-operation; the spirit of the crowd has been proved to issue in hate, fear, blackmail, publicity, the power of the people. So a compromise has been established, by which the union of States defends the sacred independence of the individual.

This, of course, is the region of extravagance. But the wise reader never jests without a purpose, and the more directly human aspect of the idea is brought home to the imagination in the wonderfully vivid little story called "Swept and Garnished." This is an allegory of the German national character. Frau Ebermann had been trained from infancy in the Teuton school of machine-like orderliness, and when she found one day that she had developed a fever, she set everything in order in her room, arranged everything for her own comfort, and went to bed to recover. She had reckoned, it is true, with every material contingency; but she forgot that there is a spiritual realm beyond the material. And when the fever rose to her brain, she found her room full of spirit-children, the ghosts of wronged and massacred infants, the deserted, and the fatherless, who came to demand a home where no home was. In vain she protested in her delirium that the war was going very well, that everything was in order, and that the children must go away at once and not dare to strain her polished floor with mire and blood. There was something to be faced more imperative than machinery; and, when help arrived, Frau Ebermann was found upon her knees, babbling incoherently of a world unrealised.

The wretched German Frau, in short, had yet to learn that man must win his place in his environment before he can be counted worthy to live at all; and the rest of the stories in this brilliantly diverse collection may be regarded as offering sign-posts to different paths by which the soul can work out its own salvation. There is the purely humorous story of a magnet-ridden village which was reduced to reason by being plunged to the neck in ridicule. There is the tale of a preposterously self-satisfied subaltern, whose only possible discipline depended upon his own realisation of his stiff-backed absurdity. There are the lovers, drifted apart, who are yet so necessary to one another that the machinery of their very lives must be employed to bring them back into one another's arms. There are, again, the two victims of a desperate drug, who meet by chance, and help one another to overcome temptation and then having risen superior to the facts that threatened them, part on the threshold of their friendship, having no further need of a beneficent companionship. And yet once more, there is the inevitable pair who meet by force of circumstance, the playthings (as it seems) of chance, and supplement the inadequacies of two characters by the alternative qualities without which neither could be complete nor at ease. So by slow degrees and with agony of mind, hardly realising his own metamorphosis, man works out his true relation to his world.

Is it not likely, asks a correspondent to the *Daily Chronicle*, that the "Ivy" Bridge-lane is simply a modernised form of "Ave"? Such a supposition would be borne out by the fact that in Snow's map of London Ave Maria-lane is given as Ivy-lane. In medieval times, chapels were frequently built on or near bridges in order that pilgrims and wayfarers who passed to and from might pray therein. Such chapels were in many cases dedicated to the Virgin Mother of God. Two that occur to one are the St. Mary's Bridge, Sheffield, and Our Lady Chapel on the Bridge at Leicester.

Yet we were what we were,
And, fashioned so,
It pleased us to stare
At the far show
Of unbelievable years and
shapes that fit
In our own likeness on the edge
of it.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The following paragraph is from *The Navy to hand*:—Few incidents of the war have more stirred the imagination of the British race than the gallant and chivalrous conduct of the officers and men of the Middlesex Regiment, on the occasion of their transport, the *Tyndarra*, striking a mine off Cape Agulhas. When the ship was apparently sinking, Colonel John Ward, the famous navy M.P. who was in command, marshalled his men, did "Birds-head drill," and they all coolly and calmly sang "The Long, Lone Trail" face to face with death. The behaviour of every man on board was worthy of the finest traditions of our Island story. The heroism of the "Die Hards" will become, historic. Colonel Ward cried to the men: "Be British"; and right nobly was his appeal responded to. Happily the ship was ultimately towed safely to port, but the magnificent discipline of the Middlesex Regiment has added new laurels to the glorious record of the British Army.

Though it is nearing its 150th birthday, the Royal Academy did not invite special inspection by Fleet Street until some 45 years ago and then only set aside one day, though an extra forenoon is also granted now. One could draw up a remarkable list of men of letters who have written about the Royal Academy. It would begin with Dr. Johnson, whose association with the body, like that of Oliver Goldsmith, was due to his intimate friendship with Sir Joshua Reynolds and others of its founders. Off hand, besides those already mentioned, there can be recalled Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, Leigh Hunt, Thackeray, Dickens, Waite-Dutton—these, of course, in addition to the professed hands like Ruskin, P. G. Hamerton, W. E. Henley, G. A. Sala, R. A. M. Stevenson, and a host of others. This leaves out critics, still happily alive, and some of them at work to-day, of whom Sir Henry Lucy is doubtless recognised as the doyen.

Aresso, victim of a destructive earthquake, is ancient Arrerium, the capital of Tuscan's most fertile province, and has played a notable part in Italian history. It became subject to Florence after the Battle of Campaldino, in which Dante fought. Few cities of the same size have produced so many great sons. Among celebrated men born here are Maecenas, the famous patron of literature during the Augustan age; Petrarch; the four Arretines; Ceasapino, the botanist; Redi, the physician; Pope Julius II; the notorious Marshal D'Ancre; and Vasari, author of "Lives of the Painter."

The fact that the War Council has acted through the Jockey Club in suspending all race meetings may surprise those who do not realise the supreme authority of that institution in all matters connected with the Turf. Without a shred of legal authority, the Jockey Club grants and controls all licenses to trainers and jockeys, arranges all race-meetings and sends its stewards to run them, and acts as a tribunal, civil and criminal, in all the affairs of horse racing. From its decisions there is no appeal.

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Looking before and after
travelling with the bitter travail
of the soul, we may arrive at last
at some faint shadow of our
"heavenly beat." But only
at the cost of the heart's
submission; only by the agonising
way of pain and tears and blood.



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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

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Law, Order, Duty and Restraint, Obedience, Discipline.
Every man, we are reminded, must fit into the scheme of things, like a nut in machinery, and just as you are getting this idea drummed into the brain, your moralist seems to go off at a tangent, displaying a jealous solicitude for the rights of the individual, a solicitude which is easily stirred to rebellion, if there is any sign of tyranny or injustice. So you have in the same plane a passion for discipline and an enthusiasm for individuality; and when you look about for some connecting principle to unite these qualities you will hardly find a better one than Dixon Scott's. For the fact is that Mr. Kipling has never quite grown up, in the sense that the plump, sleek stockbroker has grown up, or the elegant politician, or the Government official with his brain full of figures. He is always a little alien, a little suspicious of snug prosperity. And with a boy's clear-eyed independence he wants every man to grow to his own proper stature, to realise the capacities of his own soul, before he allows anyone else to decide for him what is the particular niche in the machinery of life into which he is designed by Nature to fit. So individuality must come first, and the discipline of order afterwards.

It has taken a good many words (unfortunately) to set out this theory of Mr. Kipling's attitude to life, but it is a theory which may, perhaps, be of some help to experimental readers of his last new volume of stories. This new volume, let it be said at once, is representative of his many-sided genius in its most brilliant fecundity. The variety of themes, the wealth of character, the penetrating subtlety of his method, the haunting air of suggestion with which the thing said suddenly melts and merges into the thing merely adumbrated and left in a state of suspense; above all, the tremendous zest of life and the indomitable sense of youthful vigour and hope which inspire every page—all these warm and radiant qualities keep the reader in close and eager relationship with every fresh turn of the author's fancy. There is, perhaps, no living writer who establishes and preserves so keen a personal tie between reader and writer.

Mr. Kipling, in effect, most first realises himself, and then fits his capacity into the scheme of existence. But he must never let the scheme get the mastery of him:—
Whatsoever, for any cause,
Seeketh to take or give
Power above or beyond the Law,
Suffer it not to live!
Holy State or Holy King—
Or Holy People's Will.

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MR. KIPLING'S NEW BOOK.

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Whatsoever, for any cause,
Seeketh to take or give
Power above or beyond the Law,
Suffer it not to live!
Holy State or Holy King—
Or Holy People's Will.

Have no truck with the senseless thing.

Order the guns and kill.

And so, in the first strange, extravagant study in this "Diversity of Creatures," he pictures the world of 2065 A.D. when the whole universe shall be under the dominion of an Aerial Board of Control chosen for the punishment of rebellious States. To create a crowd has become an international offence; the privacy of the individual may not be invaded except under heavy penalties; every house has a ground-circuit of electricity in its front drive, by which an unwelcome visitor can be arrested before the doors. Everyone sleeps for eleven hours out of the twenty-four, and most people live to be a hundred. The civilised world has combined to suppress anything like party feeling or co-operation; the spirit of the crowd has been proved to issue in hate, fear, blackmail, publicity, the power of the people. So a compromise has been established, by which the union of States defends the sacred independence of the individual.

This, of course, is the region of extravagance. But the wise jester never jests without a purpose, and the more directly human aspect of the idea is brought home to the imagination in the wonderful fully vivid little story called "Sweep and Garnished." This is an allegory of the German national character. Frau Ebermann had been trained from infancy in the Teuton school of machine-like orderliness, and when she found one day that she had developed a fever, she set everything in order in her room, arranged everything for her own comfort, and went to bed to recover. She had reckoned, it is true, with every material contingency; but she forgot that there is a spiritual realm beyond the material. And when the fever rose to her brain, she found her room full of spirit-children, the ghosts of wronged and massacred infants, the deserted, and the fatherless, who came to demand a home where no home was. In vain she protested in her delirium that the war was going very well, that everything was in order, and that the children must go away at once and not dare to strain her polished floor with mire and blood. There was something to be faced more imperative than machinery; and, when help arrived, Frau Ebermann was found upon her knees, babbling incoherently of a world unrealised.

The wretched German Frau, in short, had yet to learn that man must win his place in his environment before he can be counted worthy to live at all; and the rest of the stories in this brilliantly diverse collection may be regarded as offering sign-posts to different paths by which the soul can work out its own salvation. There is the purely humorous story of a magpie-ridden village which was reduced to reason by being plunged to the neck in ridicule. There is the tale of a preposterously self-satisfied subaltern, whose only possible discipline depended upon his own realisation of his spilt-beaked absurdity. There are the lovers, drifted apart, who are yet so necessary to one another that the machinery of their very lives must be employed to bring them back into one another's arms. There are, again, the two victims of a desperate drug, who meet by chance, and help one another to overcome temptation and then having risen superior to the fate that threatened them, part on the threshold of their friendship, having no further need of a beneficent companionship. And yet once more, there is the inevitable pair who meet by force of circumstance, the playthings (as it seems) of chance, and supplement the inadequacies of two characters by the alternative qualities without which neither could be complete nor at ease. So by slow degrees and with agony of mind, hardly realising his own metamorphosis, man works out his true relation to his world.

Yet we were what we were,
And, fashioned I so,
It pleased us to stare
At the far show
Of unbelievable years and
Shapes that fit
In our own likeness on the edge
Of it.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The following paragraph is from *The Navy to hand*:—Few incidents of the war have more stirred the imagination of the British race than the gallant and chivalrous conduct of the officers and men of the *Middlesex Regiment*, on the occasion of their transport, the *Tyngreen*, striking a mine off Cape Agulhas. When the ship was apparently sinking, Colonel John Ward, the famous navy M.P., who was in command, marvellously held his men, did "Burkehead drill," and they all coolly and calmly sang "The Long, Long Trail" face to face with death. The behaviour of every man on board was worthy of the finest traditions of our Island story. The heroism of the "Die-Hard" will become a historic. Colonel Ward cried to the men: "Be British"; and right nobly was his appeal responded to. Happily the ship was ultimately towed safely to port, but the magnificent discipline of the *Middlesex Regiment* has added new laurels to the glorious record of the British Army.

Though it is nearing its 150th birthday, the Royal Academy did not invite special inspection by Fleet Street until some 45 years ago and then only set aside one day, though an extra forenoon is also granted now. One could draw up a remarkable list of men of letters who have written about the Royal Academy. It would begin with Dr. Johnson, whose association with the body, like that of Oliver Goldsmith, was due to his intimate friendship with Sir Joshua Reynolds and others of its founders. Off hand, besides those already mentioned, there can be recalled Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, Leigh Hunt, Thackeray, Dickens, Watts-Dunton—these, of course, in addition to the professed hands like Rankin, P. G. Hamerton, W. E. Henley, G. A. Sala, R. A. M. Stevenson, and a host of others. This leaves out critics, still happily alive, and some of them at work to-day, of whom Sir Henry Lucy is doubtless recognised as the doyen.

Aresso, victim of a destructive earthquake, is ancient Arretium, the capital of Tuscany's most fertile province, and has played a notable part in Italian history. It became subject to Florence after the Battle of Campaldino, in which Dante fought. Few cities of the same size have produced so many great sons. Among celebrated men born here are Macenas, the famous patron of literature during the Augustan age; Petrarca; the four Aretines; Campaldino, the botanist; Raddi, the physician; Pope Julius II.; the notorious Marshal D'Ancre; and Vasari, author of "Lives of the Painter."

The fact that the War Council has acted through the Jockey Club in suspending all race meetings may surprise those who do not realise the supreme authority of that institution in all matters connected with the Turf. Without a shred of legal authority, the Jockey Club grants and controls all licenses to trainers and jockeys; arranges all race-meetings and sends its stewards to run them, and acts as a tribunal, civil and criminal, in all the affairs of horse racing. From its decisions there is no appeal.

Is it not likely, asks a correspondent to the *Daily Chronicle*, that the "Ivy" Bridge-lane is simply a modernised form of "Ave"? Such a supposition would be borne out by the fact that in Stow's map of London Ave Maria-lane is given as Ivy-lane. In medieval times, chapels were frequently built on or near bridges in order that pilgrims and wayfarers who passed to and for might pray therein. Such chapels were in many cases dedicated to the Virgin Mother of God. Two that occur to one are the St. Mary's Bridge, Sheffield, and Our Lady Chapel on the Bridge at Leicester.

Looking before and after
Travelling with the bitter travail
Of the soul, we may arrive at last
At some faint shadow of our
"heavenly best." But only in
the east of the heart's
sublimity; only by the glorious
way of pain and death and blood.

NORTH POINT BATHING.

Work of Preparation Nearing Completion.

Those who have been looking forward to a season of bathing facilities at North Point will be pleased to learn that the work of preparing the site and providing accommodation for bathers is well under way, and that it will only be a matter of a few days now before the announcement is made that all is ready.

We observe that the site of the bathing beach is not quite the same as last year, being a little nearer to the town, the change having been made to secure a better and cleaner beach. A number of women and men have been employed cleaning the beach, and those who take advantage of the facilities will find a great improvement in cleanliness on what was experienced last year at low water.

A bamboo pier is being erected, as well as a commodious matted, and rows of buoys are being laid down, giving an assurance of safety.

FILMS THE CHILDREN LIKE.

Statistics of "Regular" Cinema-Goers.

Among the witnesses before the Cinema Commission in London recently was Dr. Moore Ede, Dean of Worcester who described the results of visits to four picture theatres in Worcester and of inquiries made in elementary schools as to the effects of picture shows.

He had not found, save in exceptional cases, any incency, but a good deal of sensational melodrama and scenes of brutality which young children might be tempted to imitate. He felt little doubt that some films of this kind were unhealthily exciting, and some teachers had told him that children dreamed of them.

He had found that children from the poorest districts were the most constant cinema goers. On inquiry from 1,843 boys it was found that 718, or 39 per cent., described themselves as regular frequenters of pictures. Among girls the proportion was 25 per cent., or 477 out of 1,868.

Different answers were given as to the comparative popularity of various kinds of films. Cowboy films got 18 out of 23 possible votes, comic films got 15, Army and war pictures 14, detective and burglary films 11. Six schools put cowboy films first, seven schools preferred comedy, and four favoured war pictures. Travel, illustrated industries, dramatized novels, and romances were less popular. Children did not "love-making," and mostly described it as "silly." They positively disliked murder and burglary, except in so far as there was a detective interest attached to them.

Some teachers had spoken favourably of the effect of the better class of film on children's powers of observation and desire to gain general knowledge. The Dean expressed himself in favour of the formation of a strong vigilance committee, but said he had found no case where adults were present with children for purposes of immorality. He preferred State censorship to local control. Though the State might be thick-headed and wooden in its methods, it would not be inaccessible to local influences.

Sir R. Wallace, K.C., chairman of London Sessions, was strongly of opinion that cinemas were bad for all young people, and that no child under 12 should be admitted to a picture show without a parent. He was in favour of the plan of half-lighting of auditoriums, which had been adopted in Birmingham. He objected to promiscuous in picture theatres altogether. He agreed that films depicting "adventurous crime" tempted boys to emulation. He deplored the lack of parental control which was evident everywhere to-day, and said that "children were not being trained in matters of moral responsibility."

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

An Interesting Article.

If you want to be particularly festive in Bombay you go and visit a cemetery. It is no ordinary cemetery; in the strict meaning of the word it is not a cemetery at all, for the bodies are not buried. Nor can it be called a burial ground, for the bodies are not buried.

It belongs to the Parsees, followers of Zoroaster, popularly known as fire-worshippers. As a matter of fact, all the four elements are sacred to them, and therefore may not be defiled by contact with a dead body. This limits the means of disposing of the dead considerably. Ordinary burial would contaminate Earth; the natural process of decay would contaminate Air; cremation would do the same for Fire; and to throw the bodies into the sea would pollute Water. Thus it will be seen that Zoroaster left a pretty problem for his followers to solve. The Towers of Silence contain their solution of it.

They stand on the top of Malabar Hill, on the best site in the best residential quarter of Bombay. There are five of them, enclosed by a high wall in an area of about eight thousand square yards. Visitors generally motor out from their hotels, which stand in the business quarter of the town, commonly called "The Fort," and it is a pleasant drive in the cool of the evening along the sea shore between Colaba and Malabar Points. Here Bombay takes the air, while the rising generation digs on the sands. All sorts and conditions of men may be met with, but the Parsee is conspicuous among them all by reason of his distinctive features and dress. Nobody but a Parsee would wear a black frock coat in Bombay, whose climate is reckoned "sticky" by those who know not Singapore. But most distinctive of all is his black shiny head-dress, which rises up in front like a small mitre and which is supposed to be a copy of a cow's hoof, worn upside down.

Arrived at the Towers of Silence, you climb the hill by two broad flights of steps. Halfway up stand two Hindoo porters who scrutinise your pass. A notice reminds you that smoking is prohibited, as being, one supposes, a sacrilegious use of fire. Before you reach the top of the hill the secret of the Towers is out, for those who have eyes to see. For out of the trees which grow below and against the walls sloping large heavy birds. "What are they?" you exclaim, as you look up at the great wings planing just over your head. Then your eye catches the bald outstretched neck and you know at once. Vultures!

The trees are full of them, and you can now see them sitting on the walls. Even so, the full significance of their presence may not strike you, until the porter's voice is heard saying, "Yes, they are hungry to day. Only one little child so far," and he looks down the road to see if there is another funeral in sight.

And that is the way in which the Parsees have solved the problem of the disposal of their dead. They let the vultures eat them, and thus none of the four elements is directly polluted. It might be objected that this is a post-mortem rather than a solution of the difficulty, and so in truth it is. But it satisfies the Parsee's religious scruples, and its family logic does not seem to offend his reason.

The area inside the walls is partly a trim garden, laid out with walks and flower beds, and partly a wilderness, through the trees of which you can dimly see two of the white sinister-looking towers. One of them is the suicide's Tower. Visitors are not allowed to go beyond the garden, and none but the priest is allowed to penetrate the towers themselves. But a model in the garden shows how they are used. The tower itself is just a shell, but about a third of the way up a broad stone ledge or shelf runs round the inside of it. On this shelf the dead bodies are reverently laid, but not "to rest." For there is no

SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

Victory Over Moneybags and Sea Tyranny.

The widely-circulated *Kolnische Volkszeitung*, which has been lately in rather low spirits, uttering many a despondent wail, is recovering, owing principally to the success of the sixth war loan, and to the evidence which it supplies of a "high moral tone" among the people. The following shows the paper at its best:

"Shall we now, when we are so near the goal, destroy everything by shortsighted impatience or ill-considered sentiment? Shall we destroy all which our efforts have given us in these 33 months of war, and which we have built up before the entire admiring world? Perish the thought. Are we to deprive ourselves of the prize of victory now that the pointer on the dial of the world clock points to the hour which announces the victory of German and European freedom over the Anglo-Saxon sea tyranny and the moneybag democracy of America? Perish this thought also.

"And now, in the coming two months of special economic privation, are we to bring about a situation of our own free will which our enemies, in their hatred, and after nearly three years of war, have not been able to effect? Never. This cannot happen. If it happened the German people would have ceased to be German. The German is tough and thorough. Up then! After all, it is not such a long time till the new harvest. We can bear it. Hold out another two months and we shall have reached the goal, and then we can twist the noses of the envious English and of the American satiated with our blood."

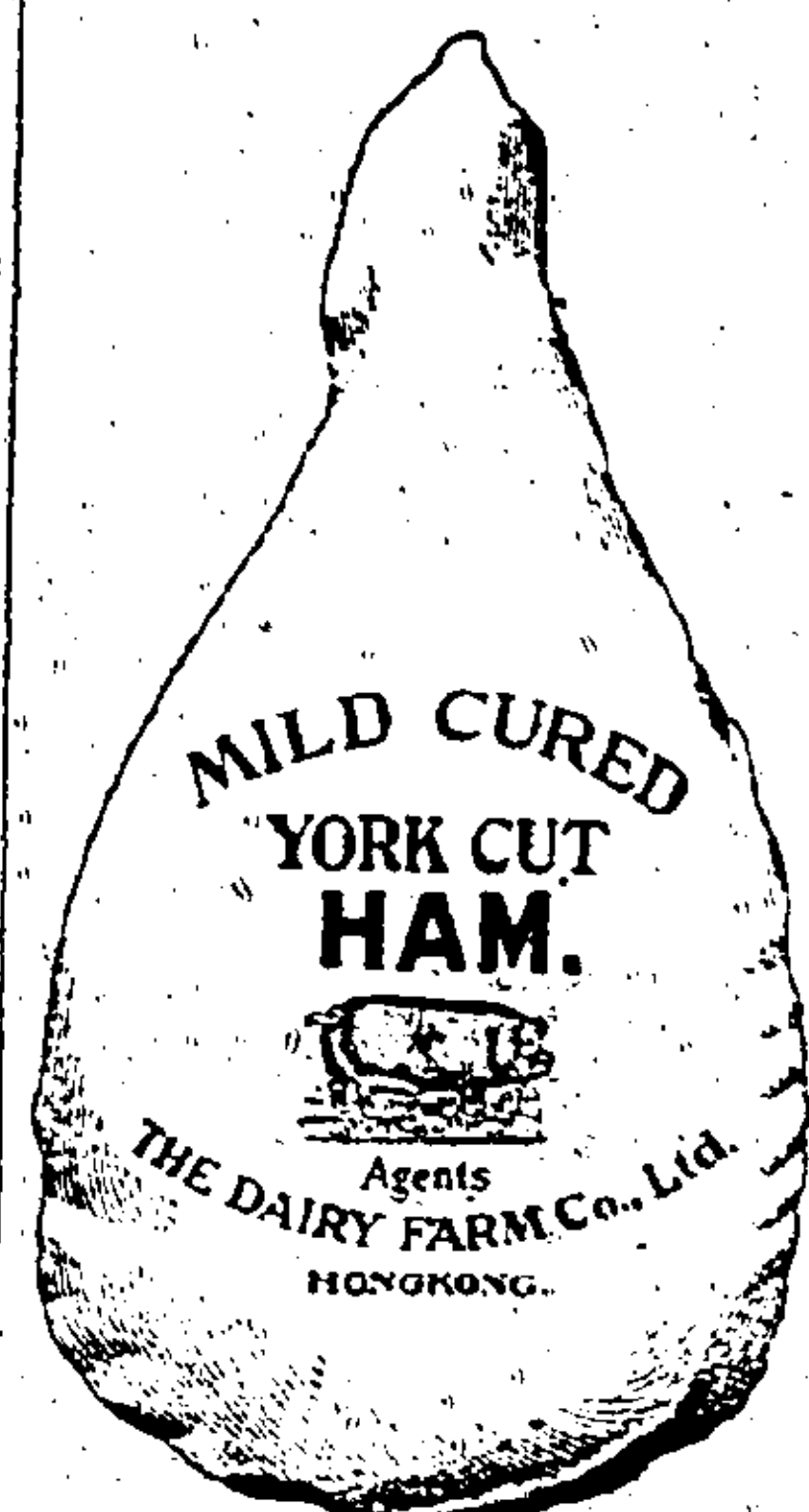
The entire April number of the *Sueddeutsche Monatshefte* one of the best known of German magazines, is devoted to "The Growth of England." A list of its contents will give sufficient indication of the character of this publication. "Political Morals and Moral Politics," by Lina Hug, shows us up as a nation of hopeless hypocrites. Carl Peters, who contributes several articles, writes on the "Krise of the Empire" and expatiates on the cruelty and falsehood of our relations with subject peoples. Alexander von Muller points out the gains we have acquired by our interference in European wars. There is a letter from Herr Houston Stewart Chamberlain, the notorious renegade, who writes much abuse of the country of his birth.

Dr. Hoffmiller castigates us for our neglect of education. Dr. Droyen enlarges on our cruel methods of conducting warfare; Herr Jonathan Swift (!) writes on our scandalous treatment of Irish children; "Indians" how we conquered India and oppress its inhabitants; and Carl Peters and Herr W. J. Bryan back him up with denunciations of British rule in India. The rest of the number is made up of choice extracts from the works of British writers, in which the errors and crimes of our history have been held up for reprobation. Price only 1s. 6d.

roof to the tower; it is open to the skies, and even when no funeral is in progress the tops of the walls are fringed with expectant vultures. What happens at a funeral may best be left to the imagination. It is all over in two hours, one is told. The bones are afterwards swept into the central well where the action of sun and rain reduces them to powder which is carried off down drains which contain filter beds.

This is the story which the old Parsee guide reels off glibly in broken English, ending up with a tag about dust to dust and ashes to ashes—and a very horrible and cold-blooded story it seems to the Christian mind. However, for the dead has been from the very first one of the distinguishing features of Christianity and is so still except among some of the more barbarous German tribes, who do not shrink from fling the graves of their fallen foes.—R. B. in *Singapore Free Press*.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



MILD
AND
OF
DELICATE
FLAVOUR.

ANGLO-SWEDISH AGREEMENT.

Allied Shipping in Gulf of Bothnia To Be Released.

Stockholm, May 9.—Approximately 90,000 tons of Allied shipping which has been tied up in the Gulf of Bothnia since the beginning of the war will be released as the result of an agreement between Great Britain and Sweden which was concluded today. Sweden secures as its part of the bargain the release of its ships, laden with foodstuffs and other necessities, which have been detained in British harbours.

The official statement of this arrangement says that thereby the country's wheat requirements until the next harvest will be met, provided the present system of rationing is steadfastly adhered to, even if, as there is reason to fear, the harvest is late. Furthermore, it is said, it seems possible to increase rations to some extent in very urgent cases.

London, May 9.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Stockholm quotes the *Svenska Aftonbladet*, as saying with reference to the Anglo-Swedish agreement that it was not secured without compensation on the part of Sweden, the main condition by Great Britain being that the narrow sound used by British ships returning from the Baltic, and which was mined some months ago, shall be re-opened. The newspaper also says that guarantees were received from Germany that the vessels would not be torpedoed.

FOR RUN-DOWN PEOPLE.

The expression "run-down" comes from the feeble action of an unwound clock, and the comparison is a good one. Applied to health, it means a condition in which all the bodily functions are enfeebled. Appetite fails, the digestion is impaired, the nerves are impoverished, the complexion becomes pale, there is no animation, but rather worry and mental depression. Fatigue is a constant symptom.

No particular organ being affected, you must look for relief to the blood, as it circulates everywhere. Improvement in the blood is quickly felt throughout the entire system, and Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are the best and most convenient blood builders. As your blood becomes rich and red, the various organs regain their tone and the body recovers its vigour. If you have any or all of the above symptoms try the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills, which are obtainable from Chemists everywhere also post free, one bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8/- from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seaboard Road, Shanghai.

Free.—Send a post card for a most useful Health Guide, to above address.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 28th. JUNE, 1917.

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising:—Double brass & brass mounted iron bedsteads, tapestry covered easy chairs & couches, teak writing tables, Japanese lacquered screens, Cherry-wood couch, silk embroidered pictures, engravings, oil paintings, water colours, toilet sets, bronze ornaments, ivory carvings, curios, cut-glass, silver & electro-plated ware, cutlery, etc., etc.

Also A Selection of Canton Black-wood Ware comprising:—Couches, chairs, flower stands, stools, curio stands, tables, etc., etc.

And 3 Fowling pieces. On view from Wednesday, the 27th. inst.

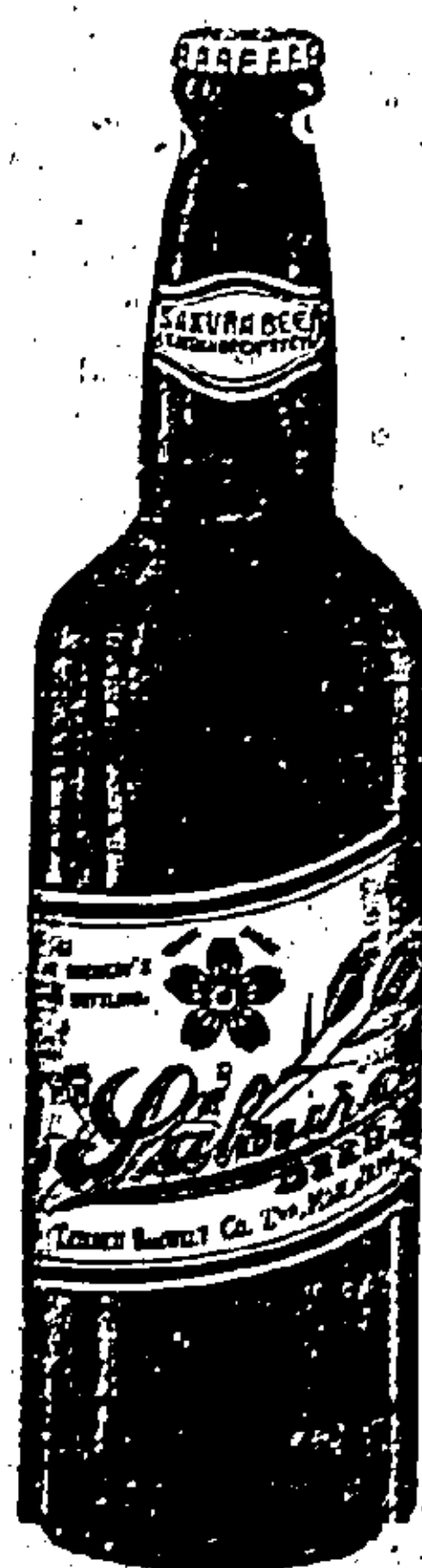
Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE. THE Office of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to public business on the 23rd, inst., (5th day, 5th moon), being the date of the Summer Holiday.

C. THORNE, Deputy Commissioner in charge, temporarily, Kowloon and District.

York Buildings, Hongkong, 20th June, 1917.

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36514 Scherzo Valse. (Chabrier.)
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
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Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama...	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED., 20th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Inaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	MON., 16th July, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Aisuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Shitachi Maru Capt. Tomisaga T. 13,500	WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...		
SHANGHAI and Kobe...	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 23rd June.

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

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Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	25th Aug.

1st class to London G\$348 (271.10.0), return G\$674. (L122).

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Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

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S.S. Tjisondari 25th June. S.S. Dinang 12th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

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JUNE 26, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	22nd June at noon.
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	Kailong	23rd June at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	26th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	26th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chichua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips, Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinking," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

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Hongkong, June 21, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini		2nd July	9th July	SHANGHAI
Tjibodas		27th June	3rd July	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... 22nd June, at noon.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 26th June, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 23rd June at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipshing	Tues., 26th June at 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 30th June at noon.
MANILA	Tuensang	Sat., 30th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the ship tickets can be obtained for Hongkong and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai through Swatow.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when indicated.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Sir John Jackson.

Sir John Jackson has probably built more docks than any other contractor in the world. One of his greatest achievements, the dockyard extension at Devonport, took ten years in the making, and cost four-and-a-half millions. He also built eight miles of the Manchester Ship Canal, and was knighted after its opening in 1895.

Norway Selling Her Ships.

According to the "Tidens Tegn" (Christiania) Norwegian shipowners having during the past few weeks sold most of the ships now being built in American wharves. During March, ships were sold for some 200 million kroner, and during the past few weeks more than 200,000 tons have been bought by Americans. It is assumed that following the United States entry into the war, still more bottoms will be sold. In a leading article, the Norwegian "Dagbladet" demands that the Norwegian merchant fleet be provided with guns, and points out that the arming of Norwegian merchantmen is quite in accordance with the principles of neutrality.

Deep Water at Panama.

Mr. Linden Bates, a well-known American engineer, has again submitted plans to the Panama Government for the reclamation of a large tract of land near the city of Panama. Further, if the scheme were carried out it would place the sea walls of the city permanently in deep water, and enable ships to come alongside at any time, day or night, without having to depend on the good graces of the tides. The Government, however, considers the proposals unacceptable in their present form, which really means the terms, as the conditions imposed taxation both on the inhabitants and the labour employed, although the amount taken from the latter would be set aside to purchase reclaimed land for them. Although the project has been "turned down," it is thought that its re-ventilation might lead to an acceptable offer later.

Award of Lloyd's Silver Medal.

The Council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, says the "Journal of Commerce," expresses much gratification over the fact that the Corporation of Lloyd's have awarded their silver medal for meritorious services, together with certificate, to two well-known members of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, viz., Captains J. D. Jackson, R.N.R., and Wm. Chicken. Captain J. D. Jackson, who has been a member of the association since 1899 when he was in command of the steamer Nairnshire, is a popular shipmaster in the employ of the Scottish Shire Line. He was personally presented with Lloyd's silver medal and testimonial on the 2nd ult. These two awards have given great pleasure to the members of the Council of the Association, who have conveyed their warmest congratulations to the following courteous acknowledgment received by the secretary from Captain Chicken: "Many thanks for your kind congratulations. The medal and certificate came as a great surprise to me. Seeing that so many fine deeds have been done by the mercantile marine, my little bit does not appear to warrant the honour that has been conferred on me. The presentation was made privately at the Shire Line offices by Mr. James Caird, in the presence of his staff on behalf of Lloyd's Corporation. At present I am at home recuperating from an attack of pneumonia, but hope soon to be in harness again. I am thoroughly enjoying the spell of home life, but feel I would like to be doing my bit in these strenuous times. With all good wishes to the society, and may it continue to prosper and guard the interests of the officers of the British Mercantile Marine. With my kindest regards to you and the staff—Yours faithfully, Wm. Chicken."

THE ALEXANDRA CAPE.

Just arrived, Fresh, Frozen, American, Swiss & Scotch Cheeses.

NOTICE.

For a good solid meal a la
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Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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ED & REGULATED. CASES RE-POLISHED.
ED. WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. EST-
TIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".]

(Continued from Page 1.)

MR. BALFOUR'S MISSION.

London, June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour who was given a great ovation declined to make a statement regarding his mission to America on the ground that it was not customary and also that he could not add anything to the published accounts. He again expressed his warmest thanks for America's cordial welcome and great hospitality to the British Mission. (Cheers.)

He stated that the United States had not adhered to the pact of London regarding separate peace.

BRITISH DYE INDUSTRY.

London, June 20.

In order to promote further development of the dye-making industry in the United Kingdom, the President of the Board of Trade has decided to establish a special temporary department to deal with matters relating to the encouragement, organisation and regulation of that industry. The new department will be under the direction of Sir Evan Jones, Bart., who will be styled Commissioner of Dyes.

GREEK AFFAIRS.

Ex-King Constantine's Movements.

Lugano, June 19.

Ex-King Constantine and his suite of thirty are due to arrive to-day.

Recognition of the Venizelists.

Athens, June 20.

The Cabinet has empowered M. Zaimis to discuss the reconstitution of the Cabinet with the Venizelist adherents, with a view to the inclusion of at least one Venizelist.

FRENCH MINE-SWEEPER SUNK.

Paris, June 19.

A mine-sweeper struck a mine in the Bay of Biscay and sank. The explosion of the boiler killed seven.

CENTRAL AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS AND GERMAN INTRIGUES.

Paris, June 20.

A telegram from San Salvador states that in consequence of German intrigues in Central America the Salvador and Costa Rica Governments had taken preventive measures in regard to the Germans before announcing the rupture of relations.

A WELCOME CHANGE.

The King desiring owing to war conditions, that those Princes of his family who are his subjects but bear German names and titles should relinquish them and adopt British surnames has therefore conferred the following peerages:—The Duke of Teck, Prince Louis of Battenberg and Prince Alexander of Battenberg to be Marquises and Prince Alexander of Teck to be Earl.

GENERAL SMUTS ON BRITISH FREEDOM.

America's Part in War Against Slavery.

Recently the Freedom of the City of London was conferred upon the Maharajah of Bikanir, General Smuts, Sir E. Morria (the Premier of Newfoundland), Sir James Meeson (India), and Sir Satyendra Sinha (India). They met in the ancient Guildhall of the City, and the comparisons testified—in the words which have been in use for centuries—that they were men "of good repute." Round them were the effigies of the great rulers who had laid the foundations of the Empire, in a place which had always been, as General Smuts remarked, the "bulwark of liberty" since the trainbands of London rallied to the defence of freedom and Parliamentary institutions.

The distinguished statesmen were heartily cheered as they advanced to the dais to be welcomed by the Lord Mayor. General Smuts said that before the war it was whispered that the nation had become corrupted by wealth, that she was growing soft, and that the day of trial would find her wanting. When the blow fell, she showed what free men could do; she showed what a nation could do which was fed on the stuff of freedom. To-day she had become the financial, the moral, and, in a sense, the military mainstay of the Allies. When he looked at this nation he felt that liberty, like wisdom, was once more justified of her children. The great British Commonwealth of nations overseas, did not always want this bloodshed and the terror of militarism always overshadowing them. They wanted to bend all their energies and resources to the building up of a new world, and that could not be done if the rest of the world and the

be done when they had to be prepared to meet the enemy to every point. Slowly, but surely, America had come to realise that the struggle was the old struggle for which she had fought in former wars. This was once more George Washington against George III.; in other words, the issue of freedom against slavery, of free government against military despotism. In August 1914 they had no option as free men except to act as they did, unless freedom was to perish from the face of the earth. Already they saw many signs, and as they came nearer to the end they felt that in enemy countries, too, the silent soul of the people would awake and banish the spirit of evil for ever. The end was coming nearer, there was no doubt about it. There were before us difficult, anxious, dangerous weeks and months which would apply as severe a test to the spirit of the British nation and the Allies as they had ever encountered. But the spirit of our Armies was magnificent, and we had to be worthy of the men in the trenches, being neither too elated by success nor too depressed by ill-fortune. Great silent invisible forces were fighting on our side, and when the end came it would be recognised that it was not so much our valour or the strength of our Armies, but these deeper forces that had carried us on to victory. In former days in South Africa he had learned that one drew more strength from the cause one fought for than from all the material resources at one's disposal. There he learnt how strong men were when they fought for freedom.

"In my day, and in my country," added General Smuts, "I have seen freedom go under, but I have seen it rise again. I have seen that small people of mine, a beaten people, rise again, and fighting for the same freedom again, but now no longer for themselves but for the whole world, and that could not be done if the rest of the world and the

THE MURDER TRIAL.

Further Evidence Heard To-day.

The murder trial which opened at the Criminal Sessions yesterday was proceeded with to-day before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies). The prisoner is Yau Tsin, a Chinese of Tsin Wan, the New Territories, and he is charged with the murder of his foster-mother, at that village.

The Attorney General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) again appeared to prosecute, and Dr. Cheng (instructed by Mr. M. W. Lo, of Messrs. Lo and Lo) defended.

An aged widow, of Tsin Wan, was first called, and she stated that she knew the deceased. She saw the deceased's dead body lying in the kitchen, and it was covered with blood. One of her earring-rings was lying on the floor, fairly close to the body. The deceased and prisoner were on good terms until recently, but they had lately had rows.

Questioned by defending counsel, witness said she had never seen the parties quarrelling herself. She knew there was bad feeling, because the accused would do no work.

A fisherman, living next door to the prisoner's house, said that on the day of the alleged murder he went into the deceased's house and saw her lying dead in the kitchen.

The eight-year-old son of prisoner was called by the Crown, when some question arose as to whether he could be declared.

Dr. Cheng said he objected to the boy being called. His Lordship said that if the boy were in England he would be asked where he would go to, if he told a lie, but he (the Chief Justice) could not ask this child that question.

Dr. Cheng suggested that he should be asked what he had to fear if he told a lie, and the boy replied:—"I should be sent to goal."

The Chief Justice remarked that he thought the boy had shown sufficient capacity of what the truth was, and thought he might be declared.

Witness said he lived with his mother and father at Tsin Wan village. He saw his grandmother die. She had a lot of blood on her face, which was caused by a blow, struck at her by his (witness's) father. Witness saw his father strike deceased with a chopper. This happened by the kitchen stove and he cried and went out. Asked what made him go into the house, witness replied that he had gone in to get a piece of sweet potato to eat.

Case proceeding.

Consumption Tax on Tea.

San Francisco, May 31.—A

Washington message says that the Financial Committee of the Senate has decided to place a consumption tax on tea of 5 per cent per pound.—Osaka Asahi

record of their efforts you will find written all over Africa south of the equator." (Cheers.)

The Maharajah of Bikanir delivered a message to the English peoples which he was charged to bring to them from the chiefs and princes of India. "Out of the crucible of common danger and of mutual sacrifice," said the Maharajah, "you and we will emerge with a closer and better comprehension of one another, linking us in stronger bonds of understanding, brotherhood, and affection than were ever dreamed of by our ancestors on either side. Those who still say that India is held by the sword do a grave injustice to both countries." (Cheers.)

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, proposing the health of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the luncheon at the Mansion House which followed the Guildhall ceremony, said:—"The end of the struggle is not yet, but before your lordship's term of office ends may we hope that you and we may make the pipe of peace together, after a victory which shall have made secure those great objects and aims for which we took up arms." (Lord

LOYALTY OF JAPAN.

Her War Duty to the Alliance.

The Japanese Ambassador and the Japanese delegates who are to attend the Economic Congress at Rome were the guests at luncheon on April 18 of the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons. Sir John Randles presided, and among those present were:—His Excellency M. Tannatada Kato (former Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan in Belgium), Viscount Masatomi Okachi (Member of the Japanese House of Lords), Mr. Yashochi Kawai (Secretary to the Japanese House of Lords), Lord Robert Cecil, M. P., Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P., and Mr. John Hodge, M. P.

Lord Robert Cecil proposed "The Japanese Ambassador and the Japanese Delegates to the Rome Conference." The help that Japan had given us in this war was, he said, deeply appreciated by all the Allies, and by none more than Great Britain. He hoped and believed that this was only the beginning of a long period of alliance and that the two nations might stand and work together for those ideals which were so clearly represented in the present war.

The present visit had a two-fold aspect. From the Parliamentary side, as the oldest of Parliamentary institutions they were proud to welcome the delegates of a younger Parliamentary institution. But the main aspect of the visit was its commercial aspect. He believed most profoundly that commerce, properly understood, was a unifying influence. But wherever they found German commerce they found it organised as part of the Government, and organised with the direct and obvious purpose not of advancing the commercial interests of the country, or the general prosperity of the world, but of advancing military and political purposes. This was a perfectly false commercial theory. It was an aspect of the heresy which underlay the whole of the action of our enemy. It was the task of the Alliance, now embracing all the best parts of the civilised nations of the world, or almost all of them, to unroot that heresy and to re-create, or at any rate re-start the nations of the world on a career of sanity and international civilisation. (Cheers.)

Viscount Sotomi Okinda, the Japanese Ambassador, on rising to reply to the toast, was received with loud cheers. The conference at Rome, he understood, was to be conducted on lines similar to that held in Paris. If so, the advantage of such a conference was manifest, for it seemed to him that its promotion at the present juncture would demonstrate to the enemy nations, as well as to the Allies, the complete solidarity of the Allied nations (cheers) in affairs of an economic or commercial nature as well as in belligerent measures. There was a possibility, or even a probability, that after the conclusion of the present war there might be another war of an entirely different character—a war of commerce. How this war would be waged and conducted was at present a matter of mere conjecture, but there was a possibility that the Central Powers would resort to methods as unscrupulous as those they had used in the war, and it seemed to him to be high time to guard themselves against such an eventuality and to be fully prepared for it. He agreed with everything Lord Robert Cecil had said regarding the Alliance. He was convinced that in the whole history of the intercourse of the two nations there had never been a time when the ties of friendship and the bonds of understanding and good accord had been stronger than they were to-day. He believed that these relations would grow as the years went on, and as far as it lay in his power no effort would be spared in order to promote the good relations now existing. (Cheers.)

Lord Robert had also spoken of the services rendered by Japan in connection with the war. The most important factor in making Japan decide for the war was her determination to live up to the letter and the spirit of the Alliance. That was the only honourable course of action for Japan to

MOTOR-FATALITY.

Chinese Driver Charged With Manslaughter.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese motor car driver, employed by the Far Eastern Garage, was charged with the manslaughter of a Chinese boy named Chan Kun-wan, aged nine years, by knocking him down by motor car No. 43 in Queen's Road West, near to the Ko Shing Theatre, on June 18.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the boy's parents.

Dr. H. Macfarlane spoke to making a post-mortem examination. He went on to describe the injuries, saying there was a large fracture of the skull. The cause of death was hemorrhage, following the fracture.

Trooper A. Connor, of the Police Reserve, who came upon the scene of the accident just as the car stopped, said he heard a police whistle and saw a crowd rush to the car. He found the deceased lying on the ground, and his life was extinct. The car had evidently passed over the lad, who was lying some ten feet behind the car.

Inspector O'Sullivan also gave evidence detailing the position of the car when he saw it, and also the position of the body.

Eye-witnesses spoke to the boy running in front of the car, and, after further evidence, the case was adjourned.

Five Thousand Wooden Ships.

The Secretary of Labour, Mr. Wilson, has, states a Washington telegram to a Home contemporary to hand, announced that the construction of the first thousand wooden merchant ships will begin in a few days.

pure. Yet, strange, to say, before Japan declared her attitude her future course of action was a matter of speculation, and conjecture among the nations not sufficiently acquainted with the strength of the ties binding Great Britain and Japan together. Even in Berlin, he remembered, there was a rumour current for a time that Japan was going to declare war against Germany. He did not know how such a course of action could have suggested itself except to the minds of Germans. It was true that Japan had been at war with Russia, but these friends of Berlin forgot to take into account the one important factor that in that war they fought like gentlemen (Cheers), and that accordingly on the conclusion of peace they could shake hands with each other without any quarrel. Apart from the determination to live up to the terms of the Alliance, the Ambassador continued, another factor leading to the entry of Japan into the war was the desire to preserve and maintain peace and order in the Extreme East. Through her geographical position, as well as politically, Japan had a duty as well as a right to assume responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order in that quarter of the globe, and to do this it was deemed necessary that the stronghold of Germany in the territory of Kiaochow should be subdued. Such progress in the Extreme East, and it was Japan's duty to remove the menace. Since the fall of Kiaochow, Japanese operations had been mainly confined to labour expeditions, the protection of the coast of British Columbia, the hunting down of German squadrons, and commerce-raiders, guarding the coast of India, and conveying military transports from Australia. Japan had done and was doing all she could in connection with her natural resources and geographical position in the way which was the most effective in the opinions of the joint Governments and in the general interests of the common cause.

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I believed so courteously to him because, treating him as a gentleman, I felt sorry for him to be found committing a trespass upon another man's house, throwing things about, and frightening the female members of the household. Since his memory of the actual occurrence appears to be so defective, I cannot help regretting that I ever spoke to him at all.

Thanking you most sincerely for the space occupied.

Yours etc.

HUNG KAM-NING.

Hongkong, June 21, 1917.

Accepted as a Candidate.

Mr. M. F. Miller, late of the Works Department, Chinese Maritime Customs, has been accepted as a candidate for a temporary commission in the Royal Engineers and is now undergoing a month's training at the London University O.T.C., St. Kensington.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

THE DOG CASE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir,—I read with great interest the paragraph headed "A Dangerous Dog" in your issue of the 20th instant, and as I am the only old man living at 62, Bonham Road, and remember the incident referred to by Mr. H. Maxwell, who gave evidence for the complainant, I beg for your indulgence to allow me space to refute what Mr. Maxwell gave in evidence as to what I said on that occasion. I was told, though you did not state it in your news paragraph, that Mr. Maxwell said that an old man in half-uniform, and wearing a beard, admitted to him in the house that the dog was a dangerous one, and ought to be destroyed, and I beg to give you and the public the facts of the case.

I never wore a beard, and am clean shaven.

I do own a suit of uniform, which was supplied to me and to all the medical students at the Hongkong College of Medicine, to drill in, and I remember having worn them on many occasions together with Dr. San Yat-sen, a fellow student, and others, when we went down to the Military Mortuary, opposite to the present Head Quarter Office, China Command, in Queen's Road East, twice a week. This was during one of the Royal visits or Queen Victoria's Jubilee in the early eighties, and I have not worn any uniform since.

One day during the summer or early autumn last year, I went home early in the afternoon, and bearing a big commotion in the servants' quarters off Park Road, I rushed out of my room on the ground floor, which faces Bonham Road. On reaching the yard, the yellow dog rushed past me, when a shoemaker's or hawker's bamboo carrying pole which followed the dog, nearly hit me on the leg.

This was followed by a young man, decently dressed, seemingly a gentleman. At sight of me, he halted, and I asked him "What is up?" He said he would shoot the dog, as it was mad, and had rushed at him. I told him that if the dog was mad, I would do the shooting myself, and that as we had so many children in the house and in the neighbourhood, it was not likely that we would risk keeping a mad one. I told him that the dog did some times misbehave and that the reason was that some Europeans who pass Park Road are in the habit of molesting the dog by making a football of him and two other small ones, and that one of the latter, a very valuable Peking pug, had sickened and died, on account of being kicked; that this yellow dog was nearly killed by some one with an automatic pistol, some a few months old.

It is a pity that Mr. Maxwell did not take the trouble to enquire to the complainant to try and locate the "old man," and serve him with a subpoena to appear and repeat what he, the "old man," did say on this occasion, instead of guessing, or, correctly speaking, misquoting him, and make him say things that he never said.

I believed so courteously to him because, treating him as a gentleman, I felt sorry for him to be found committing a trespass upon another man's house, throwing things about, and frightening the female members of the household. Since his memory of the actual occurrence appears to be so defective, I cannot help regretting that I ever spoke to him at all.

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TRADE OPENINGS.

American Firms Seeking Agents.

Trade Inquiry List No. 74, issued by the U.S. Consulate General, shows that American concerns are seeking Hongkong connections as below:—

Ball bearings, bicycle bells and similar appliances.—The New Departure Manufacturing Company, of Bristol, Conn., seeks to place on sale in Hongkong its line of ball bearings, bicycle bells, door bells, and similar goods and invites correspondence.

Drugs and chemicals.—The Avri Chemical Company of 350, Wayne Street, Jersey City, N. J., seeks Hongkong connections for the sale of its line of drugs and chemicals and invites correspondence.

Surgical instruments and electrical laboratory equipment.—The Chicago Surgical and Electrical Company, of 314 West Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., offers for the Hongkong market its line of surgical instruments and particularly a line of electrical apparatus for laboratory work.

Leaf tobacco.—Messrs. G. O. Tuck and Company, of 1113, West Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky, offer for sale a supply of Virginia-Carolina leaf tobacco for the manufacture of cigarettes and smoking mixtures, and invite correspondence.

Heavy chemicals and minerals.—The United Wells Corporation, of 101-103, Broad Street, New York City, seeks Hongkong connections for the sale of its line of heavy chemicals and minerals and invites correspondence.

Engines, motors and motorboat supplies.—The Geo. W. Miller Co., of Seattle, Wash., seeks a Hongkong field for the sale of its line of engines and their application to motor boats and other automobile parts and supplies and invites correspondence.

Paints, chemicals, dyestuffs.—Messrs. Widdier Bros., of 155, Broadway, New York City, seek a Hongkong agent for their line of paints, dyestuffs, and all similar goods and invite correspondence.

Toilet paper and paper towels.—The Scott Paper Company, of 7th and Glenwood Ave., seek a Hongkong market for their line of paper towels and toilet papers and all similar paper specialties and invite correspondence.

Old newspapers.—Messrs. Kelly and Company, Inc., of 92 to 104 Madison Street, Newark, N.J., invite correspondence in regard to the sale of overruns and waste newspapers in this field.

COAL PROFITTEERING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Federal Grand Jury in New York has handed down indictments accusing twenty-nine corporations and eighteen individuals of arbitrariness in fixing the price of bunker coal, says the *Journal of Commerce*. The batch of indictments was supplemental to the wholesale accusation filed by the same body last month, when 103 firms and sixty-six officers were charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law in the latest indictment charges a combination among the sellers of 30 per cent. of the smokeless bunker coal being supplied to ocean-going vessels at Hampton Roads.

Charges that upward of 500 vessels coal there and that from 80 to 4,000 tons of coal each; and that the concerns indicted and the officers combined during the last three years to eliminate competition among themselves by fixing a minimum price and other terms for the sale of their product. The indictment says the conspiracy to increase the price has been in existence for more than three years. The last meeting of the defendants for the purpose of raising the price was said to have been in this city during the latter part of 1916, when arrangements were made for an increase in the price of bunker coal at Hampton Roads from 3.20 dollars, the price prevailing in 1916, to 5.10 dollars for 1917. Besides fixing the price, the alleged conspirators are accused of arranging all details for marketing the coal so as to avoid conflict between the various salesmen.

The penalty for the offence charged is 5,000 dollars, fine or one year in prison, or both.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Wheat Crop.

The Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce has issued an estimate of the wheat crop for this year. The estimate is a favourable one. The official announcement says that in the seeding season there was very little rain and this delayed the maturing of the seeds. Moreover, in the winter the weather was uncommonly rigorous; with exceptionally heavy falls of snow in many places, while the advance in the price of fertilizers made their application generally infeasible. These conditions have naturally interfered with the growth of the wheat. This year's estimate is 21,365,470 koku, or a decrease of 1,985,334 koku (8 1/2 per cent.) on the actual yield of last year and of 1,264,838 koku (5.58 per cent.) on the normal crop. The wheat market, which is already very strong in view of the olive transactions for the export of wheat, is certain to go further up as a result of the unfavourable estimate of the crop issued by the authorities.

Coal Market.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s coal market report dated Shanghai June 7, states:—Japan Coal:—On local market has become much firmer during the past fortnight, and there are numerous enquiries from native dealers on the market but the rates for steamers on a "time charter" basis are advancing to such an extent that it is difficult to get a ship to Shanghai will work out at something like Yen 2. per ton over the present market rate so that with a sudden rise of such an extent staring them in the face it is only natural that native dealers should be reluctant to come to terms. Fuel Coal:—No change. Shipping Coal:—Owing to a slight overflow of tonnage during the last few months, stocks at Shanghai are a little in excess of the usual. In view of the sudden very large increase of freights, there will be a material change in the near future, while towards the end of the year, there will be difficulty in maintaining supplies. The market for better grades of coal is very firm with indications of a further advance. Rates of freight from China to Shanghai are some of the latest Eastern time charters would cost about \$12 per ton, which will give some idea of what coal prices may rise to, if present shortage of tonnage continues to exist.

Stock Exchange and the War. While the finances of the London Stock Exchange are a domestic affair, with which the public have no concern, there is always in the report of the trustees and managers something of the human element which extends beyond those narrow limits. It is in fact the one just now that, owing to the fact that it has been considered necessary to remit the subscriptions of 1,405 members, amounting to \$22,610, and of 920 clerks, amounting to \$15,553, there has been some elimination of members who were enemy subjects, but there were still, on the 14th ult., 5,875 persons, including clerks (and members), who had entry to the floor of the exchange, an against 6,053 a year before. The subscriptions received from members amounted to \$23,110, a reduction of \$13,792, and for clerks \$15,425, a decline of \$2,672. The revenue gave a total balance of \$13,867, and it was decided to pay a dividend of \$1.13 paid up, free of tax, which will absorb \$1,000 and necessitate the reduction of the balance forward to \$12,867 to \$205,619. A dividend, apart from the question, is only half of what it was for 1915-16 and one of the reasons for the decline in share prices, which for the last three years averaged \$28.71, but in 1915-16 only amounted to \$10.17, is the indication that the war is much less attractive than in peace times.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Large Shipments of

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR CONTINGENT.

By Rev. J. Legum, C. F. (of Lovedale, South Africa).

The greater part of the South African Native Labour Contingent raised by the Union of South Africa is now in France, and has been for some time working, and it is possible to give some impressions of the success which is attending this contribution to the war service. It may be said at once that the success has exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

With a conservative people such as the Bantu, it would not have been surprising if there had been hesitation in embarking on such a novel enterprise. For all of them, it was at most entirely a venture into the unknown, and some had heard of the submarine and Zeppelins! As a matter of fact, many Natives had been deterred by the thought of these dangers, and these fears were played upon by those who, for political reasons, did not wish the Contingent to be a success. There were also not a few South Africans who had genuine doubts of the wisdom of taking South African Natives to Europe, and who by their attitude, if not by their words, discouraged recruiting. Different tribes accordingly differed in the way they responded to the call. But in spite of all, there was no difficulty in getting the number of Native Volunteers required. Now that the success of the Contingent is completely assured, there should be no difficulty in securing 50,000 or 100,000 Natives, should that number be called for. It must never be forgotten that the Bantu have a deep feeling of loyalty for the British Crown, and that many of them welcome this opportunity of showing it and doing their bit. South Africa will gain, and the Natives themselves will be stronger and better men, for this opportunity to give active expression to their latent spirit of loyalty.

That this spirit is widespread amongst the Natives is seen from the classes of men who have joined the Contingent. Chiefs and headmen have come themselves or sent their sons to represent them with numbers of their men. There is at least one who has been a Native member of the Transvaal General Council. Educated Natives of all kinds have volunteered. They have left their schools, their businesses, their farms, their congregations to serve the King. The Contingent has been a great educative experience to me and all. It began at the camp at Rosebank where they mobilised. It was gratifying to see how quickly the Natives responded to discipline and drill. In their spare time they were found everywhere in little squads drilling each other, and in the short time available the various battalions made a very creditable appearance.

But the first really great experience was the voyage. Many of the men had never seen the sea. A few had been the four days' voyage to German West Africa, and thought they knew all about it. But when four days passed, and other four days, and many other four days, they began to have a new idea of the immensity and power of the ocean. It seemed so trackless: How did the white man know the road? This vessel had no paths trodden out over it. When day succeeded day, and nothing was in sight but the distant rim of the ocean, not a few resigned themselves with calm stoicism to certainty that the white man had lost the way. One skipper, some days before he died, happened to say he would get anchor at a certain hour. Fifteen minutes before the time stated the anchor rattled down. "Kwank! Ngumangaliso! Uvudoda! Uvay-x! Indlela Yolwandle!" ("Wonderful! He is a man! He knows the road of the sea!")

Then there was the time when for three days a gale was blowing, and the sea was running high. Many of the Natives stayed on the lower troop deck out of the cold, and amused themselves, even with swaying decks, by drilling each other! But there were others who seemed fascinated by the beautiful sight of the boat rising to each mountain of water and then shaking the white spray from her bow as she rode safely through each wave.

Perhaps the most striking experience was when the troop-ship was picked up by her escort. What a sight it was to see the T. B. D. come tearing up, at her splendid speed and with out her enquiries and greetings! How fine to feel that the Mother Country met her children and guarded them safely home! Without doubt our Bantu people have a new conception of England's power; and of the skill and enterprise of the white man which have coped so wonderfully with all manner of difficulties and dangers. One graybeard said: "When I return to my kraal, I shall not have finished, even till the day of my death, telling my people all I have seen."

On the arrival of the Battalion in France, camps had been prepared in proximity to the places where labour is required. The camps generally hold about 500 men. Each is a closed compound, a system with which Kimberley has made the Native familiar and content. Those who have entertained fears as to the possible dangers of taking Natives to France may dismiss these wholly from their minds. The system is simple, effective and kindly, and the wide and women danger simply does not exist.

In the camps there are wood and corrugated iron huts of a type universal along our front. They each accommodate fifteen to twenty-five men, and are well ventilated, well warmed, and kept in good order. Each camp has its kitchen, store-rooms, hospital and other offices. When the men come in wet and muddy, as they often do, their wet garments are exchanged for dry ones, and are dried in readiness for the next change. They are well clad, both in respect of underclothing, uniforms, overcoats, and in some cases also for jerkins and oilskins.

It is well known that one of the things which has altogether been above criticism during this war, is the excellent manner in which the Army is fed. It is a marvel of organization, and the sole is liberal. This, added to the excellent work of the Medical Corps, has given the British troops a health record which has never been surpassed. Our troops everywhere are well fed and fit.

The Natives have shared this wise and liberal treatment. There has not been even the shadow of the possibility of complaint as to food. The result has been that the Natives' health record has been extraordinarily good. Everyone felt that there was considerable risk in taking the Natives at the beginning of the South African summer from a dry tropical or sub-tropical climate, to a Northern cold and humid country. They came into rain and mud, which latterly has been succeeded by snow and then by hard dry frost. But care and good provision has reduced sickness to a minimum. There have been only a very few cases of pneumonia. Only one thing has brought any numbers to the Hospitals, namely, sore feet, caused by the cold and damp. Even that, since the Natives have become accustomed to it, and have used the simple remedies that experience has suggested, is being reduced to a minimum.

The Natives are being employed in a considerable variety of work. The different kinds can be told after the war. What is more important to state at present is that the men have earned an excellent name for quality and quantity of work. The writer has had extensive opportunities of hearing the views of many Officers for whom work was being done. Without exception they have expressed themselves as satisfied, and at the front people do not indulge in polite generalities. Along with this goes the question of discipline. The Union Government placed in charge of the Contingent men with much experience in ruling natives. The result has been an unqualified success. The men are well looked after and are contented and happy in their new surroundings.

From what has been said it will be seen that the Contingent is proving a success, and that the Union has made a real contribution to the Empire's strength. Large numbers of men have been released for other services by the Contingent, South Africa has reason to be proud of its service in German West and German

THE FRENCH MISSION.

Impressed by Reception in America.

With the French Mission, May 9.—The voice of the Middle West, united as never before, has spoken, to France's war mission, in terms unmistakable, a message of defiance to Germany and her allies. It was a unanimous message of the great industrial, agricultural, and financial millions of the vast Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio valleys that their entire resources stand behind President Wilson and the nation in the fight for liberty, freedom, and humanity, as the ally of America's sister republic, France, and her companion nations in the world war.

France's distinguished representatives are impressed by the universal determination of America's foreign population in responding to the call. Even in the cities where the German-Americans are a large part of the inhabitants, and especially in St. Louis, where half the city is of German descent or German born, the Mayor, a German, and many city officials are of the same nationality; the earnestness of the pledges given was a revelation.

M. Viviani, leader of the Mission, speaking of the trip, said: "We have been surprised and delighted at our generous welcome in the Middle West. The expressions of cordial friendship that were everywhere extended to us were particularly remarkable. That every member of the communities of whatever race should have shown so deep a sympathy with the cause of France deeply gratified us. Indeed, the visit to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Chicago, and the trip through Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri has been a revelation to us. For by direct contact with things alone can we realize what they really are, and in spite of all we have read and heard of the immense facilities of the organising power of America, we found our conceptions surpassed on this visit."

Marshal Joffre, when asked his impressions, said: "I am a soldier and a man of few words, but even the most taciturn must speak when they are greeted with sights such as greeted us in the Middle West. The absolutely unanimous enthusiasm manifested everywhere shows that the people of United States fully realise the immensity of the task that lies before them, and that they are preparing for it in the same great and earnest spirit that, early in the war, the citizens and peasants of France, whom I know so well, did."

"On my return to France I shall bear away not only the pleasantest memories of most encouraging sights everywhere, but an assurance for my soldiers and the Allies that cannot but raise their spirits. They shall know from me that not only are the immense resources of America pledged to the cause of civilisation, but that Americans are with them in spirit as well."

Silver Market.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s weekly circular, dated April 12, states:—On the resumption of business after Easter, the price was again fixed at 36 1/4, it remained at that figure throughout the week. Business has not been active. The market is so narrow that a sudden movement of the price either way need not be unexpected. A further purchase was made last week by the United States Government (on this occasion of 450,000 ounces). Such support, though not large, is likely to impress the American market, owing to the quarter from which it emanates. The Shanghai exchange has remained fairly steady in the neighbourhood of 3s. 8d. An unusually large reduction of 191 lakhs has taken place in the holding of silver, coined and otherwise, by the Indian Treasury. The total now stands lower than it has done since February 15 last.

East Africa. It reminds me with pride the gallantry of its men at Dillville Wood. It will also be proud of its humbler but most valuable contribution of labour, which is so necessary for the successful prosecution of the War.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$7.00

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$34.3

North China n. \$1.50

Unions s. \$3.60

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$1.90

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$14.3

H. K. Fires s. \$3.25

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$8.6

Steamboats s. \$17.50

Indos (Def.) s. \$1.5

Indos (Prof.) s. \$4.0

Shells n. \$118-

Ferries n. \$29.4

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$10

Malabons b. \$29

MINING.

Kailans b. \$3-

Langkats b. \$1.5

Raubas n. \$2.45

Tronohs n. \$26.9

Urals n. \$5-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves s. & sa. \$75

Kowloon Docks b. \$117

Shai Docks sa. \$1.92

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals s. \$39

H. K. Hotels s. \$39

Land Invest. b. \$33

Highways Est. s. \$6.30

K'loon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands b. \$1.80

West Points b. \$75

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. \$157.4

Kung Yiks b. \$14.40

Shai Cottons sa. \$1.23

Yangtzeppos b. \$1.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bornes n. \$7

China Light & P. n. \$4.50

Providents b. \$7.70

Dairy Farms n. \$25

Green Islands n. \$7.60

H. K. Electric b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151

Ropes n. \$37

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level b. \$8.40

Trams, Peak, old n. \$9.10

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$8.40

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons b. \$5

Wm. Powells s. \$8.60

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY THURSDAY JUNE 21, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers. Princes Building. Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2 1/2%

30 d/s. 2 1/2%

60 d/s. 2 1/2%

4 m/s. 2 1/2%

T/T Shanghai. Nom.

T/T Singapore. 106

T/T Japan. 115 1/2

T/T India. Nom.

Demand, India. Nom.

T/T San Francisco. 59 1/4

co & New York. 142 1/2

T/T Java. Nom.

T/T Marks. 3.40 1/2

T/T France. 3.41

Demand, Paris. 3.41

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C. 2 1/2%

4 m/s. D/F. 2 1/2%

6 m/s. L/C. 2 1/2%

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne. 2 1/2%

30 d/s. San Francisco & New York. 60 1/2

4 m/s. Marks. Nom.

4 m/s. France. 3.53 1/2

6 m/s. France. 3.53 1/2

Demand, Germany. 59 1/2

Demand, New York. 59 1/2

T/T Bombay. Nom.

T/T Calcutta. Nom.

Demand, Calcutta. 118 1/2

Demand, Manila. 106

Demand, Singapore. 106

On Haiphong. 4% prem.

On Saigon. 3 1/2% prem.

On Bangkok. 6 1/2%

Sovereign. 79 1/2 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 47.0

Bar Silver, per oz. 39 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese, 20 cts. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 10 cts. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 5 cts. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 2 cts. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/2 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/4 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/8 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/16 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/32 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/64 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/128 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/256 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/512 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/1024 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/2048 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/4096 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/8192 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/16384 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/32768 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/65536 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/131072 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/262144 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/524288 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/1048576 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/2097152 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/4194304 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/8388608 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/16777216 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/33554432 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/67108864 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/134217728 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/268435456 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/536870912 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/1073741824 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/2147483648 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/4294967296 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/8589934592 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/17179869184 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/34359738368 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/68719476736 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/137438953472 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/274877906944 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/549755813888 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 1/1099511627776 ct. pieces 4 3/4 % dis.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE BRITISH OPERATIONS.

Field Marshal Haig's Despatch.

London, June 19.

The continuation of Sir Douglas Haig's despatch the first portion of which appeared in yesterday's "Telegraph" is as follows:

The activity on the battle-front was maintained without break from the conclusion of last year's offensive to the commencement of the present operations. The successful accomplishment of this part of our general plan has already enabled us to realise no inconsiderable instalment of the fruits of the Somme battle and has gone far to open the road to their full achievement. The courage and endurance of our troops have carried them triumphantly through periods of particularly trying fighting, wherein they were subjected to maximum personal hardship and physical strain. I cannot speak too highly of the qualities of all ranks. The ability with which the troops on the Ancre were handled by General Gough and further south by General Rawlinson was in all respects admirable.

The retreat to which the enemy was driven by our continued success re-introduced conditions approximating open fighting, where cavalry was given an opportunity to perform its special duties. Although the deliberate enemy withdrawal enabled him to choose his own ground for resistance and employ every device to inflict losses, our casualties, which were exceedingly moderate throughout the operations on the Ancre, became exceptionally light during the period of retreat. The prospect of a resumption of open fighting can be regarded with great confidence. The systematic destruction of roads, bridges and railways made unprecedented demands on the Royal Engineers, who were already overburdened by work entailed in the preparation of the Spring offensive.

Our steady progress in the face of great difficulties is the best testimony to the energy and thoroughness with which these demands were met. The bridging of the Somme at Brie is an example of the natural obstacles with which we were confronted and the rapidity of their removal. In this instance six gaps had to be bridged across the canal and river some of which were of considerable width over a swiftly flowing stream. Work was commenced on the morning of March 18 and by ten o'clock the same night the infantry foot bridges had been completed. By five o'clock on the morning of March 20 the medium type of bridge for horse transport and cavalry was completed and by two in the afternoon on March 23 the heavy bridges capable of taking all forms of traffic had replaced the lighter type.

Throughout this winter transport problems have been most serious both in the battle area and behind the lines, and on the rapid solution of this success or failure necessarily largely depended. At the close of last year's campaign the steady growth of our armies and the rapid expansion of our material resources had already taxed the roads and railways to the utmost. The broad and narrow gauge railways were insufficient to deal with the increasing traffic an undue proportion of which was thrown upon the roads. With winter and the conditions deteriorating the difficulties of repair became almost overwhelming and the increase of railway facilities of every type and on a large scale therefore became imperatively and urgently necessary.

Great quantities of material and rolling stock were required immediately, while subsequently our wants in that direction were considerably augmented by the large programme of new construction in the area of the enemy's withdrawal. The task of obtaining the amount of railway material required and carrying out the work of construction at the rate our plans rendered necessary, besides providing labour and material for the repair of roads, was one of the very greatest difficulties. Its successful accomplishment reflects the highest credit on the transportation service, of whose efficiency and energy I cannot speak too highly. I desire to acknowledge in the fullest manner the debt to all who assisted to meet this very difficult situation, especially to Sir Eric Geddes, Director General of Transportation, to whose great ability, organising power and energy the results achieved are

primarily due; and I am also glad to acknowledge the valuable assistance of the Chemin de fer du Nord. I also wish to place on record the fact that the successful solution of this problem would have been impossible but for the patriotism of the railway companies at home and in Canada, who have not hesitated to give up locomotives and rolling stock required and even to tear up tracks in order to provide us with the necessary rails. The despatch concludes: The loyal co-operation and complete mutual understanding between our Allies and ourselves throughout the Somme Battle has been continued and strengthened by the events of the winter and particularly by the circumstances attending the enemy's withdrawal. During the later period under review a very considerable tract of country was won back to France by the combined efforts of the Allied troops. This result is regarded with lively satisfaction by all ranks of the British army in France. At the same time we wish to express feelings of deep sympathy and the profound regret provoked among us by the sight of the destruction this war has wrought in a once fair and prosperous countryside.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid—Term, 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated 1st 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101—3445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Princes Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,

or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO., 6, DES VUEUX ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. 2950, HONGKONG.

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually) Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s. or larger advertisements from 2s.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 23rd June, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Perfumes, Soaps, BBB Pipes, Razor Strops, Manicure Sets, Fountain Syringes, etc., etc.

On view from Friday, the 22nd inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebson & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysolite," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Duddell Street, Ho: kong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs, which render parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must be in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration; particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siberia, and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire, are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shatin, Sham Shui Po, and Sheung Shui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Abel, Aberdeen, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samahai and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 8.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Kip.—Week days, 8.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Government and Shipbuilding.

The following letter was recently sent to the Prime Minister:—Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, Mersey District Committee, Donchambers, Paradise Street, Liverpool.

April 14th.—Sir, I beg to confirm my wire of yesterday to you as follows:—Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades in Mersey District take strongest possible exception to your statement, House of Commons, February 23rd, that the Liverpool trades unions had agreed to payment by results.

Consider statement grossly misleading, and desire to know origin of your information.—CITRINE, Secretary.

I am instructed to say that keen resentment was felt by the trades unions represented on my committee to your statement, which would lead the public to believe that the trade unions in this district were in sympathy with the system of payment by results. My committee, while being desirous to do everything practicable to expedite the building and repair of ships, are of opinion that the system referred to would not achieve that object, and wish to make it clear that they are not in sympathy with the system in any manner whatever. It was felt that you had been misled, and they are desirous of ascertaining the source of your information.—Yours faithfully,

W. M. CITRINE, Secretary.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 11.35—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased moderately over N. China and Manchuria, and decreased slightly elsewhere; it remains generally low over the continent, with a depression centre to the north-west of Hainan.

Moderate to fresh S.W. winds will prevail over the northern part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.27 inch. Total since January 1st, 24.40 inches, against an average of 3.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock—S.W. winds, moderate to fresh; squally; occasional rain.

2 Formosa Channel—The same as No. 1.

3 South-east of China between H.K. and Lamook—The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, June 21, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Victoria 6a 29.79 58 0 c

Macao 5a 29.79 58 0 c

Hankow 6a 29.80 67 84 nne 2 b

Shanghai 6a 29.75 66 98 ene 2 o

Tientsin 6a 29.75 65 100 ne 4 o

Peking 6a 29.73 81 87 e 1 o

Amoy 6a 29.73 80 92 0 o

Swatow 6a 29.68 75 96 ne 2 o

Tientsin 6a 29.75 75 00 0 o

Tientsin 6a 29.74 75 00 4 o

Kobe 6a 29.74 75 00 4 o

Peking 6a 29.72 79 00 4 b

Canton 6a 29.64 80 96 ne 1 o

Gap Rock 6a 29.65 82 84 sw 3 o

Macao 6a 29.67 81 87 sw 4 o

Hankow 6a 29.63 81 87 sw 4 o

Shanghai 6a 29.63 81 87 sw 4 o

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 21st JUNE, 1917.

The Great Benefit Concert Night

in aid of

THE PORTUGUESE SCHOOL FUND.

Under the Distinguished Patronage

of

H.E. The Governor, Sir H. F. MAY, K.C.M.G.,

H.E. Major General F. Venetia,

Commodore H.G.G. Sandeman, R.N.,

Col. John Ward, M. P., 25th Middlesex,

and

The Consul General for Portugal, Mr. E. de Sousa.

Programme of Artists.

Mr. Bruno Rocha. Recitation.

Mr. Latimer. (The Sentinel Song).

Mr. Louis Meo. The Broken Melody (Cello Solo).

Miss Violet Bonetto. (Song: Little Girl).

Mr. A. B. Allen. (Song: Scrubbing Six Short Shirts).

Mr. Morley. (Card Manipulator).

Mr. Crane. The Tramp at the Piano.

Mr. J. Meo. (Violin Solo).

Mr. E. G. d' Aquino. Song: O Sonho.

Sociedade de Filarmonica.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

Two Sensational Dramas:

"THE SONG WHICH GRANDMOTHER ISANG."

(3 Parts).

"A MISSIONARY SISTER."

(3 Parts).

War Graphic & Comics.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

20th, 21st & 22nd JUNE.

Showing:—Two Thrilling Dramas:

"THE FIFTH MAN."

(In 3 parts).

and

"HIS TRUST." (In 2 parts).

also COMICS.

NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding 50s.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

Sufferers from ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DISORDERS, CATARRH OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS, and all other ailments of the respiratory system, can obtain a FREE CURE by using the NEW METHOD of THERAPY.

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CURE FOR ASTHMA

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Trained male Masseuse.

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WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.

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WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Jingers are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our customers attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

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No matter what your ailment, you can obtain a FREE CURE by using the NEW METHOD of THERAPY.

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